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ACADENY-8:15-The Old Homestead.

AMBERG THEATRE-8-The Girl With Money.
BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-The Nominee.
BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Richelleu.
CASING-8:15-Poor Jonathan.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-8-Hands Across the Sea.
DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-A Night Off.
EDEN MUSEE-Otero and Wax Tableaus.
GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Love and War.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8, Minstells. ACADEMY-8:16-The Old Homestead. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Minstrels.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Rellly and the 400.

HERRMANN'S THEATRE-S:15-All the Comforts

KOSTER & BIAL'S-2 and 8-Carmencita LENOX LYCEUM-1 to 10 p. m.-Food and Health Expo-

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-3:30-Poetic Recital.

NEW PARK THEATRE-8:15-A Straight Tip. NIBLO'S-8-McKenna's Flirtation. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-Wealth. PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE-S:15-Westin.
PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE-S:15-Men and Women.
STANDARD THEATRE-S-Vaudeville.
STAN THEATRE-S-The Power of the Press.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-S-Vaudeville. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The County Fals.

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New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Italian Government has instructed crously against the action of the New-Orleans given. ==== Prince Napoleon suffered a relapse. A lively fight between the Irish factions took place at Newry.

Domestic.-Secretary Blaine sent a telegram to Governor Nicholls of Louisiana, regarding the lynching of Sicilians in New-Orleans; the bodies of the victims of the mob in that city were buried. = Secretary Rusk says that foreign treatment of American meats, such as Germany's recent action, will not be longer tolerated. Another destructive fire took place in Syracuse, by which, it is thought, one life was lost. The Government torpedo boat Triana struck on a ledge near Cuttyhunk while going to the assistance of the crews of the Galena and Nina at Gay Head. === The text of the McClelland bill to give part of the Battery to the elevated road is published.

City and Suburban.-Barondess was held in default of \$6,000 bail on charges of extortion. --La Bourgogne reported passing on Saturday the Hamburg-American steamship Italia, whose shaft was broken. - The Parnell delegates arrived. The Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin preached a sermon in which he vigorously attacked the "higher criticism" as represented by the Rev. Dr. Briggs. = The six-days go-as-you-please contest in Madison Square Garden was begun. === A son of General Fowler was burned to death in Brook-

partly cloudy, possibly with a very little snow or grees; lowest, 22; average, 28 3-4.

There is some mystery about the time when the next (and last) hearing upon the Hill-Schaaff Excise bill is to be given by the Assembly Excise Committee. It is to take place this week, but even Chairman Earl will not admit that he the Assembly has brought them. Without waitknows on what day. Does this mean that the liquor men are to have a chance to present their matter, or without attempting to discover the case and that no opportunity for replying is to be accorded to the opponents of this most bane- Legislature rushed through a bill which proful measure? That is the way it looks; but even the author of the bill-we allude, of course, to D. B. Hill-must perceive that there could be no surer way of hurting his case.

Adjournment is drawing near at Trenton, and centre of the city into a slimy pool full of all the people of New-Jersey must begin to breathe manner of creeping things. Surely the Senate more freely at the thought that the opportunities | may be trusted to dispose of a tcheme which has of the Democratic Legislature for ill will be no support of popular favor, which is condemned ended in a few days. There must be rapid work if the adjournment is reached on Friday, but the selfish exception, and which is revolting to party besses have set their hearts on securing whatever credit may come from a short session. The rearrangement of Assembly and Congress districts remains to be made; but it is known that in both partisanship of a decided type will be the controlling feature. About the only good thing to be said about the New-Jersey Legislature of 1891 is that, while it has been very bad, it might have been worse.

Our Albany correspondent discusses to-day the question of the disposition of New-York's share of the sum to be distributed under the act repealing the Direct Tax law. The two plans under consideration have already been discussed of each of these suggestions. It would be obvi-Works. Mr. Hannan is too much subject to bad great majority of the people utterly indifferent

political influences to inspire confidence in his wise use of such a sum. But why could not the Legislature, if it gives the preference to the road plan, decree that the money should be laid out by a competent commission free from political bias?

Secretary Blaine's dispatch to the Governor of Louisiana in regard to the New-Orleans outrage was called out by the fact that some of the victims of the mob's violence were subjects of Italy. The Italian Government is naturally incensed by the treatment accorded to Italians by a lawless crowd of men; and Mr. Blaine im-LYCEUM THEATRE-3-Lecture. 8:15-The Open Gate proves the occasion to set forth what must be the general sentiment of the country when he deplores the "transfer to the passionate judgment Dinner at Eight and The Pharisec.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE-8- of a mob of a question that should have been adjudged dispassionately and by settled rules of Walking Match.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-The Flying Dutchlaw."

It is a startling circumstance that a young man in good health could be burned to death in an ordinary brownstone dwelling-house by a fire occurring after daylight. General Fowler's son. who perished in Brooklyn yesterday, is known to have been aroused after the fire broke out, and yet he was found lying dead on his bed. Why he did not attempt to escape by the windows when he found himself shut off from the stairs and the roof is inexplicable. Complaint is made about the slowness of the firemen in reaching the scene of the fire. Considering that this is not the first case of the kind within a recent time, it is safe to assume that ring politics has had a demoralizing effect on the Brooklyn Fire Department.

NEW-ORLEANS JUSTICE. The more the New-Orleans murders are investigated, the worse the whole transaction appears. It comes to this, that in such a community no man's life is safe, if any personal enemy can contrive to excite a popular belief that he is guilty. The very violence of assertion and vituperation by the leaders of the mob goes far to create the impression that their own minds were not free from doubt. This is particularly true in regard to the alleged bribery of the jury. If any evidence exists that such a crime was committed, that evidence has not yet been trans-Sielians appear necessary to the public safety. the speakers had first to assume that the jury in had not rendered an honest verdict, and the pub lic conviction that the verdict was not honest seems to be general and strong. But it is not possible to forget how commercial bodies and even churches of New-Orleans once upheld and justified the massacte of a political convention. The people who then excused the most infamous of all crimes, in passionate partisanship, are not to be reckoned absolutely unerring and infallible in their judgment when they declare that the jury was bribed.

It has been said already that the slaughter of the persons accused in this case was none the less murder, though perpetrated by a large body of citizens. There were peculiar reasons for exercising much caution in judging and dealing with the Sicihans. There had been for months a state of popular feeling which peculiarly disqualified men for weighing evidence. The papers and the people demanded a victim, many victims because Chief Hennessy had been foully murdered, and the excitement was such that men had ceased to ask themselves soberly and candidly the question whether the participation of this or that individual in that murder was established by evidence. Trial by newspaper is not always trustworthy and trial by popular outcry is apt to be even less unerring. The fact was known that there had been bitter fends between different sets or factions of Italians, and the long and bloody vendetta which the Chief of Police endeavored to break up implied that there were the Italian Minister at Washington to protest vig- other Italians as desperate and full of hatred as those who killed him. It is not at all incon-A semi-official statement of the griev- ceivable that the evidence may have been manuances of Newfoundland against Great Britain is factured or distorted by personal enemies of the accused, and that possibility should have rendered the community exceedingly careful in through English votes, and Mr. Parnell stands judgment, lest some who were actually innocent should be condemned with the guilty. But of such care there seems to have been remarkably little.

The reputed leader of assassins was a man who had taken an active part, at least on one occasion, in trampling upon the law under pretext of serving the public. He was captain of a company of the White League, who revolted against and overturned by violence the Republican Government of Louisiana. The same lawlessness which he then helped to make supreme in that State has now cost him his life. man. Macheca, was unanimously acquitted by the jury, though as to several other persons the jurors stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal, and dispatches enriously state that the nine jurers were suspicious that the other three had been bribed. Yet those who suspected and those who were suspected ail voted to acquit the person found gailty by newspapers and the mobof being the leader of the assassins, and the people of New-Orleans are at present declaring that it is better to have a mob assembled in the street to decide regarding the guilt or inno-The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Warmer and cence of a man accused without hearing any evidence whatever, than to rely upon the decision Temperature yesterday: Highest, 35 de- of jurors who face the witnesses and hear the testimony.

THE AIR-GARDEN IN THE SENATE.

The citizens of New-York turn with confidence to the sober and sedate Senate for relief from the danger into which the hasty folly of ing to learn the views of the city officials on the drift of public sentiment, the lower house of the poses to disfigure the finest avenue on Manhat tan Island with an architectural monstrosity that no person of taste can look upon without shuddering, and to poison the water supply of our people by changing a reservoir at the very by the press of New-York, with a single not unevery sense. The job is denounced by the fore most physicians and surgeons of the metropolis. It is not looked upon with good-will by city officials, and neither the Public Works Department nor the Aqueduct Board desires it A reckless and unscrupulous effort has been niade to deceive the public as to the attitude of Chief Engineer Fteley, of the Aqueduct Board. He regards the abortion with a coldly critical eye. There are absolutely no arguments of any force or substance behind this repulsive morster of a bill. Why, then, should it secure

even a single vote in the Senate? If the people of New-York in great mass meeting had asked for it: if the city governat some length in these columns. One is to use ment, with ciamorous outery, had urged the the money in the purchase of lands for a State Legislature to adopt it: if the physicians and Park in the Adirondacks: the other proposes to health officials, together with the experts of expend the \$2.300,000 in improving the roads the Water Department, had all pronounced it of the State. There is much to be said in favor a barmless enterprise-even then it might be opposed on the ground that no engineers and no ously, however, a serious objection to the use of architects could erect upon the reservoir walls the money for roads if the expenditure were to a structure that would be satisfactory to the eye be directed by the Superintendent of Public and an ornament to the town. But with the

sition, with physicians and experts alike crying out against the mevitable pollution of the water supply, not a sheed of excuse for the further existence of this outrageous job can be suggested. The tenement-house masses are not rushing forward in swarms to seek any Babylonian gardens in the air. If they want rest and recreation in that part of the city, they have the peaceful stretches of Bryant Park just behind the reservoir, and the broad meadows and delightful groves of Central Park close at hand. The construction of an air-garden upon the walls of the reservoir would result in the ruin of Bryant Park. It would be an eyesore and a defacement of Fifth-ave, and, worst of all, it ould, through its drainage pipes, and through the waste, refuse and dirt inseparable from such a resort, to a certainty so defile the water stored beneath as to cause the most serious danger of a

If any members of the State Senate are still in doubt as to their duty in this matter, they should inspect the reservoir themselves. If they will look over the ground with care, they cannot fail to reject the whole scheme with derision and contempt.

PARNELES APPEAL.

Mr. Parneil's ambassadors to those whom, with a somewhat audacious disregard of the naturalization laws, he calls his "fellow-countrymen in America," have reached New-York and will presently appear in public, hat in hand, asking American contributions for a featricidal war in Ireland. Undoubtedly this dauntless leader has a vast army of admirers among our pecple, and there are some who will find the greatest difficulty in exercising the discrimination which his conduct has made necessary. But it is one question whether or not he is still entitled to admiration, and another whether he has further claims upon American dollars. The manifesto in which he presents his emissaries to American Itishmen undertakes, in a somewhat bewildering way, to define his position and the occasion of his appeal. It does not recall the esimes or which he has been adjudged guilty. It does not remind its readers that just at the moment when their heavy sacrifices, borne without murma during the long years of deadly struggle, wer about to realize their splendid object, he he leader they had elevated and sustained by follies unspeakable, dashed every prespect, every chance, every hope to the earth It does not mention that he basely bartered his own honor and his country's cause for a disgraceful amour: nor that, not satisfied with this, he insisted upon Ireland sharing his degradation and its penalties. There is no mention of these things, but with a tone of supremacy that Napoleov himself might have adopted, all the credit for the frish party's past is taken to bimself and all the blame for its present is east upon others; these who have interceded to shield Irejand from the shame he would fasten on her are called traitors and their intercession

The Irish capacity for self-government called into graver question than ever before if this arrogant, selfish man succeeds in binding the lash nation to himself. That he is the greatest man in Ireland is not to the point. He may be the most masterful political genius of all Europe, but the time has gone by when either nations or parities were the property or when a man who aspires to lead his fellows must at least contrive to heep his name out of divorce courts or other places where it is cheapened and disgraved. The Lattle Mr. Parnell has been conducting in behalf of his own sorded self has, we own, been brilliant-much more ardent and gallant and elever than any he conducted for Ireland-but, whatever its suc cess, it has shown conclusively, adding fresh proof every day, that he can never win Home Rule. The more successful he is in freland, indeed, and most naturally, the more impossible becomes his legdership for the Home Rule cause, for Home Rule must win, if it wins at all, by the name of Tory, or Liberal, or Radical. They are now allone to him, and all the objects of his bitter hate. This may be appropriate

but there is no Home Rule in it. On the other hand, it is evident that the party opposed to Parnell is incompetent. Its leaders have been too long his servants to sound a challenge that has the bold ring of equality. Perhaps this is fortunate for freand. Perhaps it is a mercy that there is no other man who can contront him so hold, and desperate and resourceful as he. The result might be a civil war in very fact-it certainly would be a long age of political strife, and two parties in Deland between whom reconciliation would be fore er impossible. A leader against Parnell as great as Parnell is not required, for the situation, the fates, will settle him. They have all his releadessness, a manifold power and infinite patience. He is struggling for the impossible and against the inevitable. Meanwhile, Mr. Parnell's "fellow-countrymen in America will do well to keep their pecketbooks tightly shut and their eyes keenly open. They should have no money to spend for blackthorns to split the heads of their fellow-countrymen in Leiand with. They should have no money to spend in an attempt to demonstrate that the Seventh Commandment was not wisely given. Their money should go, if at all, for Home Rule and Ireland, and from these Mr. Parnell has divorced himself.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE. An active Tammany campaign is in progress at Albany against the building of the new Custom House in this city, which has been authorized by the National Government. An important and necessary bill, to perfect the Government's title to the land that will be required, is delayed in the Legislature by every device that prejudice and enmity in regard to a great public improvement can suggest. The enemies of the bill are doing all they can in this opposition to injure the interests of New-Yorkers, and to postpone as long as possible a stately enterprise, which will be of vast advantage to the metropolis. The plain truth in the case is that Tammany Hall is unwilling that the chief city of the country shall be beautified and benefited, if the beauty and benefit are to come through the agency of a Republican Administration. It is a petty and mean spirit indeed which the Wigwam is manifesting.

Some good people are afflicted by a mistaken impression, too, that the proposed Custom House will destroy the little Bowling Green park and thus efface precious memories of the Colonial and Revolutionary days. Nothing of the sort is intended. The Congressmen from this city and State (Democrafs as well as Republicans lending their aid), with the carnest co-operation of Senators Evarts and Hiscock, have succeeded in carrying through a bill by which \$4,000,000 are to be spent upon a new Custom House here, a building worthy of the city and worthy of the National Government. This edifice will be a most important and imposing addition to the great public buildings of Manhartan. Is will serve the public convenience and promote the public leteresis far better than the present insufficient and unsatisfactory Custom House in Wall-st. Those who are trying at Albany to

are not true friends of New-York.

THE BATTERY GRAB.

The attempt to turn the Battery into a trainyard for the convenience of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company is one of the most indecent of what "The Sun" stigmatizes as a long list of multifarious and perennial efforts to divert everything that the city owns to some other purpose than that for which it is intended." This is worse than giving away a piece of priceless property, for it creates a nuisance that robs the remainder of a great part of its beauty and value. Of course there are abundant excuses offered for every grab of the kind. It will "relieve congestion" and all that. What the promoters of it primarily want is to increase the congestion of their own pockets by getting land for nothing. The owners of the elevated roads can enlarge facilities for travel if they choose by paying for land and other privileges as other people do, and they have made enough morey out of their franchise now to enable them to pay the market price for every foot of land they need on any part of this island.

It would relieve congestion about the Postoffice if the City Hall Park were covered over with a car-stable to accommodate the numerous surface lines which converge here; and this would be petty larceny compared with the robbery of the Battery which has been contemplated for years and which has a better chance of success if a piece is nibbled off stealthily this year to make ready for a bigger chunk next year. Every inch of open space belonging to the city will be gazed at with hunger and hope by land-grabbers so long as city officials can be found willing to give away the property entrusted to their keeping. Every park and square is wanted by somebody for a beer garden or for the relief of some congestion, and the Legislature has before now helped on the confiscation of the city, and then turned about and authorized the expenditure of millions to clear away buildings and make open spaces to relieve another kind of congestion. Why not give the money to the elevated railroads directly instead of in this circuitous and underland fashion?

MONEY AND BUSINESS. The stock market has advanced during the past week, netwithstanding a remarkable combination of circonstanc's which would ordinarily have carried depression. Bank reserves are fulling cities, grain is rising, on the theory that there is be a great scarcity; a decision of the Interstate involving some loss to the confentrying companies, the Argentine troubles have caused a virt of failure of a large bank at Paris, and the affairs to be such that the syndicate formed to reserve stocks advanced during the week \$1 per share, nearly all participating in the improvement more or less. No definite reason appears for this adcause, excepting that too many people may have sold properly that did not belong to them, and pation or interest as it has been. The professionals have the whole business to themselves nd that is one monopoly which is never profit.

must be substantially bare of American stocks held for speculation, since there appears to have seen no selling for London account during the past sek, notwithstanding the fresh outbreak of Argentine traubles. But there are many ways in which the effect of financial disasters abroad will felt in this country, and when it is considered has not yet been reached, and that at the same time the industrial and commercial situation in irest Britain is far from satisfactory, it will be realized that the future is not altogether assured The American money market is, in some senses, strongest in the world at present, because behind it is a degree of industrial progress and of Chicago in "The Inter Ocean's" columns. prosperity such as no other country enjoys. The remarkable decrease in output of pig-iron,

enemy of all that is English, whether it goes | 1, can no longer be attributed entirely to the temporary shut-down in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, or to the strike of coke workers. These doubtless have caused most of the decrease, but the demand is scanty and the price remarkably low. The monthly average of \$16.50 for No. 1 oned No. 1 anthracite is now selling at less than \$17, and as possible buyers are confident that the strike and the shut-down must speedily terminute, they count upon lower prices and are slow to buy. It is understood, too, that the de-mand for bar iron is slack and unsatisfactory, while rails are only rendered more imprive by the completion last week of the Scranton-Lackawanna combination, which undertakes to support the price at about \$30 at the mill. But prospects of enormous activity in building this spring, especally in Western cities, give reason to hope that the demond for structural iron will be exceedingly erge. The wool manufacture has substantially all its machinery weil employed, and in worsteds, dress-goods and knit-goods the business is not only larger than ever but highly prosperous. The cotton meanfacture has not been as profitable as sual, Fall River dividends for the last quarter become averaged only 1.64 per cent, against per cent last year, but the difficulty is largely due to the decline in the price of the material, of which the mills purchased great quantities when they paid about 1 cent per pound more than the cotton would cost now. The only difficulty that appears in the boot and shoe transfacture is of the opposite sort; a speculative advance in feather was followed by a small advance some time ago in prices of boots and shoes, but the manufacturers have not been able to maintain it. The Government report shows that 112,000,000

bushels wheat were remaining in the farmers hands on the 1st of March, while the quantity in visible supply and known to be in elevators is 51,000,000 bushels more. The 163,000,000 bushels thus in sight is not by any means the entire supply, as there is always a large quantity at this season in the form of flour, and in other stocks between the farmers and the chief markets. But with only 117,000,000 bushels required for seed and food until the end of this crop year, the known and certain supply would abundantly suffice for the domestic demand and for all probable exports. The exports in February from all Atlantic ports were only 708,716 bushels, against 1,651,811 bushels last year, while the Pacific Coast exported about 3,200,000 bushels, a little more than last year. There was also a heavy decline in Atlantic exports of flour. Yes the booming of prices continues, and as corn is unmistakably scarce and mounting rapidly the wheat speculators find their task easier. Cotton has stiffened a little also, though receipts during two weeks of March have been 8,000 bales larger than last year, while the exports in those weeks were 16,000 bales smaller. The quantity which has already come into sight is 7,568,649 bales, which is more than some over-wise and over-positive people estimated the entire crop not

The railroads are doing well, the earnings of fifty-four for the first week in March showing a gain of 4.79 per cent, and in the month of Febru-3 145 roads reported by "The Financial Chronele? showed a gain over last year of 4.13 pecent. But these same roads increased 3.2 per cent in mileage, indicating little gain in net earnings. The precise effect of the interstate decision regarding coal transportation cannot yet be known, and it may prove less important than some suppose.

The story is told of an old-time Pangor merciant who had a propensity for picking up all the stray buttons that came in his way, that during his long life he filled a barrel in his store with them. After

cr hestile, with the city officials arrayed in oppo- obstruct this useful and valuable improvement the most dangerous Western Legislatures, that the same pattern.—(Eoston Journal.) of Kansas, has adjourned with less mischief done than most people feared. But with the New-York Legislature gravely proposing to tax all goods and merchandise without deduction for debts, perhaps the citizens of this State need to be modest in criticism of Western vagaries.

The presecutors of criminal cases in Connecticut would act wisely if they continued to ask for requisitions for criminals who escape to this State. Such applications would not result in the arrest of the criminals if Governor Hill continues to refuse to honor Governor Bulkeley's signature, but it is well to have the responsibility fixed definitely in each case. The Waterbury District-Attorney es announced that he would not apply for requisitions, but his duty is clear, even if Governor Hill does purpose making New-York a place of refuge for Connecticut criminals.

Assuredly the New South is not looking up, if the disgraceful occurrence at New-Orleans be taken

Despite Mr. Nicoll's knowledge of the District-Attorney's office from three years' experience as an assistant under Mr. Martine and two months' experience in the chief place, it will be generally admitted that the four judges of the General Sessions Court are still better informed regarding the criminal business of the city. Therefore, when they say that a fourth part of the court is not demanded, their opinion will have great weight both in the community and in the Legislature. The letter signed by them which was printed yesterday throws the burden of proof upon the District-Attorney. If, after acting on the judges' suggestions and giving them more work to do-as they demand-the cases awaiting trial cannot be disposed of expeditiously, then it will be celebrated this year in this city on a more general be time to talk of another court. But so much scale and in a more elaborate manner than in years at least should be proved in advance. The judges admit that they are not overworked. They continually plend with the District-Attorney to make in the organization known as the Ancient Order of their hours on the bench longer. Why does he liberulans which will result in having two parades not accommodate them?

The number of incendiary fires which have extraordinary, and the failure of the police to discover the misercant is also extraordinary, Cathedral to hear mass in response to an official inthough in another sense. The fire on Saturday vitation issued by Archibishop Corrigan, and in the night was the second which has occurred in the same building within a month. There is no quessame building within a month. There is no quesfamilies were endangered by it, but fortunately it was discovered before making great headway. The police and detectives will be sadly remiss in their duty if they permit this sort of thing to con-

The Kansas Legislature had a somewhat turbid and disappointing existence, but in one respect it gave a good example to the Legislatures of some of the other States. It has already adjourned.

fact that His Serene and Imperial Majesty Abdul-Hamid II, Sultan of Turkey, has just subscribed for a copy, sending along his 25 cents in good American money, just like any other subscriber. It is usual for the Crowned Heads of all Christian monarchies to supply themselves with the Almanac, but this is the first time Mahometan ruler has subscribed, and so we make a mote of it. When we recall the fact that the Sultan is an absolute monarch, with the Sultan is an absolute monarch, with the Sultan is an absolute monarch, with the power of life and death, and that the fate speech and song, the money raised in connection of his subjects bears a direct relation to the state of his health and the condition of his purpose as that raised by the "brethren" who meet mind, we are rejoiced that this useful and enter- in Jones's Wood. taining book, which will lighten many a weary bour in the Imperial Palace, to the joy and benefit of all its inmates, has been fixed at a price within His Majesty's reach. A few copies of the third edition, carefully revised and corrected, are still on hand, but orders, whether from Sultans or Emperors or American Sovereigns,

which was only 134,776 tens March 1, against atmosphere so long that he has become intellectually asphyxiated.

Dahota, felt overpowering confidence during the can-viss that her husband would be elected, and whenever he telled of declining the nomination, she insisted that he would yield and win.

Herr von Gossfer, who retires from the German Cubinet, has for many years fought for secular schools and non-interference by church organizations with authracite at Philadelphia, which was recorded in Governmental affairs. It is a curious coincidence that Dr. Winethorst, who, as leader of the Ultramontanes, had been his antagonist, should die Just at the time when woit toosder is forced to withdraw from office in favor of another Ultramontane, Count Zedlitz Tr.tz-schler.

in Jucksonville the other day he was asked his name and gave it. "Well," said the agent, "I'm glad you're general, same viewe Florida woods are just full of

man and an artist of some repute. Of the twenty-nine antograph letters and books annotated in Colum-bus's handwriting by possesses sixteen or eigiteen. In early life he was obligen to appeal for help to keep body and soul texther, and pendous were granted him by Cuba and Costa Rica, which he now enjoys. He has held a portfolio in the spanish Caloner and is a vice president of the "Americanistes," of which Dom Pedro, ex Emperor of Erazii, is honorary president.

Beants const ted of Antonio Pustor, W. Lloyd Bowron, John G. Ritchie, Charles Dichson, Victor Harmon, John G

THE TALK OF THE DAY. There is a quaint old man in Manchester, England.

who goes by the unique name of Gagaday Gigadab. His original name, so the story goes, was John Smith, but many years ago he began to brood over the possibilities of mistaken identity involved in such a common name. The name figured frequently in the criminal records, and he became abnormally apprehensive lest be might be confused with some of these bad John smiths. At last what he leased so much actually happened. One moraleg the papers recorded the upture of an accountant in a bank for embezzlement, and through some blander of the reporter the identity of the embezzler was confused with the subject of this paragraph, who was also a bank accountant. Then and there he determined to assume a name like unter no other ever borne by meetal man. And in Gagadig Gigadab, most people will agree that he has done so. Dickens, in his most erratic nights of nomenclature, sever invented anything like it. He is an old man now and thinks that his queer name will in some way ward off death. Years ago he challenged any poet to write four verses, each having a rhyme for his last name, but no one ever accepted the challenge.

Texas has a Hog for Governor, a Pig for Judge, a Lamb for senator, a Durham for Representative, and a Buffalo for Sucrlif. It would seem as if the Lone star State proposes to run her political machinery on a regular "stock" combination.—(Florence (Ga.) Banner.

Comparatively few spring poems have been spring

Ganeral Aiger drove up to one of the railroad offices General Alger drove up to one of the rainval objects this morning, alighted, and went in. He wanted to find out something about transportation, and the agent said: "What's your hame, sir?" "General Alger," was the reply. "Well," said the agent, "Pm glad you're a General, 'cause those Florida woods are just full of Colonels."—(Jacksonville Times-Union.

The other day Professor Charles A. Young, the eminent Princeton astronomer, was chatting about astronomy in the court of the Palace Hotel, San Franisco, when some one asked him, "What is to you Professor, the most wonderful and startling fact in ly the fact that your great Lick telescope reveals about 100,000,000 of stars, and that every one of them s a sun, theoretically and by analogy giving light and leat to his planets. You know the Lick telescope re eals stars so small that it would require 30,000 of them to be visible to the naked eye."

The Tribune quoted a Boston numismalist the other day as saying that a baker of that city has the finest collection of coins in Boston. A correspon

say that that distinction belongs to William S. Appleton, oldest son of Nathan Appleton. Far-reaching Benevolence,—Average World Reformer—We are going to have another great meeting to-night to protest against English tyranny in Ireland, Russian tyranny in Poland, Turkish tyranny in—in some place or other, I forest the name; and to protest in the name of the Christian world against the cuel treatment of missionaries in China. Can't you come?

Every-day Clüzen—Very sorry, but I promised to go around this evening and help relieve the necessities of some poor families in the street back of your test-dence.—(New-York Weekly.

"The man who invented hooks for baced shoes made a fortune," says a shoedcaler. "But if he is alive now he must feel inclined to kick himself for leaving his invention half complete. Another genius has now patented a hook with little rulsed cyclets in them, through which the laces can be slipped. Instead of unlacing a shoe it will be possible now to unite the laces and then pull the shoe open, the laces running freely through the eyelets; but, as they remain in position, they simply have to be pulled to tighten and fix the doe on as firmly as can be desired. The patent is all right, but the invention is not thoroughly on the market yet. When it is I suppose we shall hear of self-lacing shoes,' for that is practically the claim of the ingenious inventor."

Where's Your Mountain?—Four different mountain peaks in Idaho are from thirteen to wenty-three feet lower by actual measurement that they were fifteen years ago, and it is believed that this settling is going on with many others. The idea is that quicksands have undermined them and that the mountain market will go still lower.—(Detroit Free Press.

TO CELEBRATE ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

PARADES, DINNERS, GAMES AND OTHER FORMS OF ENJOYMENT TO-MORROW. The Irish National festival of St. Patrick's Day will

gone by. One feature, however, that will mar tomorrow's observance will be the revival of the split by two different routes. Only one parade was held last year, the warring sections having effected a compromise, and the 60th Regiment for the first time in many years marched in front of the men in green. securred recently in one quarter of Brooklyn is But this year the men in Colonel Cavanagh's command will simply march from the armory to St. Fatrick's tion that it was the work of an incendiary. Eight | Tammany Hall, the proceeds to be applied for the relief of the distress in Ireland; while Colonsi Cavanagh and his field officers will distribute themselves at the many dinners of the Irish patriotic societies that will be easen in honor of the day.
Regarding the parady of the Aurient Order of

Hibernians all arrangements have been completed by the two wings. John Mulqueen, president of Division No. 42 of the order, has been elected grand marshal parade that will form in Washington Square-John Dixon, of Division No. 45, has been elected his first aid, and Felix McGovern, president of Division No. 28, second aid. The parade will move from the Perhaps nothing can better illustrate the general demand for the new Tribune Almanae than the Fourteenth-st., around Washington's monument to Broadway and seventeenth-st., thence to Fourth ave. and Eighteenth-st., to Fifth-ave, and through Fiftyseventh-st, to the Eastern Boulevard and Jones's Wood, where speeches will be listened to and dancing and games and all sorts of athletic sports will contribute to the day's enjoyment, the proceeds of which will be fo warded for the relief of those who are suffering from famine in Ireland.

The other section of the order will go to Sulzer's with which will be applied to the same laudable

Many dinners will be enjoyed in the evening. David McClure, who has been re-elected president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the most ancient of Irish organizations in America, will preside at the annual dinner at Delmonteo's. John D. Crimmins is first vice president; James S. Coleman, second vicepresident; Eugene Kelly, treasurer; and Henry Me-Closkey, secretary. Among the speakers will be

from Sultans or Emperors or American Sovereigts, should be sent in promptly.

PERSONAL.

Some one hominates Robert T. Lincoln as Mayor of Chicago in "The Inter Ocean's columns.

President Eliot, of Harvard, according to the irreverent "Roston Globe," has becamed in academic atmosphere so long that he has become intellectually asphyxiated."

Mrs. Kyle, wife of the Alliance Senator from South Dakota, felt overpowering confidence during the cantus that he would yield and win.

President Eliot, of the Alliance Senator from South Dakota, felt overpowering confidence during the cantus that he would yield and win.

President Eliot, of the Alliance Senator from South Dakota, felt overpowering confidence during the cantus the dinner this year promises to surpass those of all the would yield and win.

Figs., of Delaware.

The Friends of Ireland will have a dinner at Rozers's restaurant. No. 6 Park Place. Henry J. Jackson, formerly superintendent of Castle Gorden, will preside, and those having charge of the arrangements are Wiffiam Councily, James Carrino, a patriota Nationalist, from Belfact, Beland; James A. O'Gorman, except the Camping of the Irish National are William Councily, James Carran, a patriota Na alist, from Relfast, Ireland; James A. O'torman president of the Municipal Council of the Irish Nat Learne; Dr. John K. Logan, of sch-nectady; Ca-Thomas Mortimer, of the 60th Regiment, and O'Toole, Congressman Cutamings, ex-Judge Get J. M. Wall and Dr. Logan will be among the spea

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE FIVE A'S.

Friends of the Actors' Amateur Athletic Association of America gathered in goodly number at the Broadway The World's Fair managers have been advised by Theatre last night, some of them appearing behind the consider the expediency of having the footlights to entertain the rest, the others contribthe footlights to entertain the rest, the others contribute exhibition machinery started by the last living their laughter and appliance to make the affair ember of the Columbus family, the Duke of Sernana a time success. The programme was of a miscella-Madrial. He was recently reported to be dying, means nature, including vocal and instrumental music, a state of the twenty of some repute. Of the twenty means consisted of Antonio Paster, W. Lloyd Bowren.

After the overture Miss Lucille Sturgls sang and David Bimberg gave several violin solos. A cold prevented Miss Elaine Elison's singing, so she was excused when she had made her bow to the amiliance. Master Karl and Frederick Emerson Enoke gave recitations and Miss Bora Wiley, Miss Jennie Hill, Miss Flora Moore, Harry Pepper and the Brilliant Quartet sang. Miss Ross and Mr. Fenton and Harry Kernell were exceedingly funcy in their stories and barlesques, and Mademon-elic Theo played on various instruments.

mends.
The stage managers were Frank Russell, W. H. Daly and Arthur Ricketts. Encores were liberally given, and the women who added in entertaining the audience received handsome bouquess.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN NEW-YORK.

From The Cleveland Leader.

The Remultican party reached low-water mark. 40 to speak, in the fall of 1800. But the fide has already begun to rise and it will be at flood height again in 1892.

IS THE PRESS BECOMING LESS A POWER!

From The Albany Express.

If Mr. Depew wants solid, clear, logical writing, let him look to the so-called "country papers" of both the week he him look to the so-called "country papers" of both the great parties, and hearly every day in the week he will find arguments which appeal to the highest in-telligence. There are more leadns to the square inch on the cultorial pages of must of the leading "country" papers" than can be found on the editorial pages of the New-York dailies, except, perhaps, The Sua and The Telbuns.

IN HIS GREAT DOUBLE ROLE.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Hon, David B. Hill, of New-York, appears to think he is the right man in the two right places.

PROFITABLE AS WELL AS ENTERTAINING

From The Norwich Bulletin.

Bromley's style has lost none of the raciness which always characterized it, and his summary of the Connecticut muddle, which is copied in large part elsewhere from The Tribune, will be read with general interest and amusement. Its concluding portions may also afford instruction to a considerable number of citizens who, to judge from their expressions, saily need instruction in the radimentary rinciples of Connecticut government. From The Norwich Bulletin.

PROTECTING THE PENSION SEEKERS.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. From The St. Louis trible Democrat.

The new law providing that no attorney shall receive more than \$2 for securing an increase of a pension to a step in the right direction; but, as a matter of full justice, the soldier should not be required to pay a cent for the adjustment of any pension claim.

AND GLAD TO HAVE SO GOOD A ONE.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The Democrats who refused to vote for the reso-lution of thanks to Mr. Reed will be quoting him next